FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 24, 1846. [NO. 1538.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Washington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, dec'd's new fire-proof brick store, Hay street, two doors above Messrs. H. & E. J. Hale's, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting in part of a large and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
of the latest styles and patterns,
HARDWARE & CUTTERY,
Queen's ware and Stone Ware, Hats, Mens, Boys' and Youths' Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Ladies' Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Hats, Misses', Mens and Boys' Shoes and Brogans, Wines, Bottled Mustard, Lemon & Lemon and Bacon Boxes, Loaf, white & brown Sugars, Loganio, Cut Loaf & Crushed Sugars, Eagle and Crushed Starch, Rosins, Soaps and Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Loose Gunpowder, English and Boston Water American and Scotch Ales, Assorted Rum, Brandy and Gin, Holland and Fifth Cheese, Assorted Cordials, &c. &c.

Also, a few barrels BACON.

Cash paid for Tallow, Feathers, Flour, Brown LIME and Country Produce, for which the highest prices per retail will be given.

We intend to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 24, 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to build a cold custom House, for the public generally, that he shall be prepared to receive and pack for the Inspection of Timber and Shingles, all those of their patronage; and he will also keep on hand a supply of Lumber, Shingles, &c. for sale.

L. PETERSON.

Washington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37-6w

To Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Building Committee of the Bethlehem Academy, in Cumberland County, until the 1st day of December next, for the erection of a Building, 45 by 30 feet, and three Cottages for its use, according to a plan and specifications which may be seen by calling on the undersigned Trustees.

ROBERT J. STEELE, Sen.
WALTER F. LEAK,
WILLIAM B. COLE,
JAMES P. LEAK,
Commissioners.

Bethlehem, Nov. 9, 1846. 37-3w

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the Constitution of the United States, and under the control of Trustees, whose names are known, and the stock of the Company is owned by Citizens of the United States.

Empowered to Receive and Invest Trust Funds, and to act as Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees, Receivers, Trustees, Depositaries, Agents, &c. &c.

Capital, $500,000, secured by Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount, and by the Stock of the Company.

Office in the Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, and at the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Office, Nassau street, where copies of the Charter and Constitution, and forms of application for Insurance, may be had.

Applications may also be made at the Agencies of the Company, which will be established in the principal cities and towns throughout the United States, by the appointment of Agents, whose names will be published in the papers of the places where they reside.

The Rates of Premium are required to be as low as those of any other Institution, and the profits of the business, after paying all losses and expenses, are to be divided annually among the insured, in proportion to the premiums paid by them.

The Directors are:

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
His Excellency Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C., Me.
Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C. Rhode Island.
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C. Massachusetts.
Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, M. C. New York.
CHRISTOPHER SERVOSS, Esq. of Orleans county, and
ANDREW S. FOND, Esq. of Onondaga county, N. Y.

The Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and individual responsibility, in every way surpassing any Insurance Company in the country, and upon a system of economy unrivalled by the largest companies in existence. Each Branch in the direction of Local Trustees, to be elected annually.

Each insurer will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required, on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Agents of the Company, at their respective places of residence.

BENJAMIN BATCH, Special Commissioner, named in the Constitution for completing the organization.

New York, Oct. 20th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go above par, and is never held below par, as six per cent. interest is added to any sum invested above all usual losses, by the mutual responsibility and joint property of its few to twenty thousand of insured members (which will in a few years accumulate to the full extent of their premiums), and which these profits, in addition to the capital of the Company, is pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of the Reserved Guarantee Stock.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital.

H. POTTER, Agent

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by

W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows unintercepted-ly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus are we the basis of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homeopathist deals out infinitesimals; the Allopathist bleeds and dosses us with mercury, and the hunting quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoek's ascertained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evaporate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is one other than the used up particles of the body, and other pores, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the pores originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid reader, what is more common or reasonable to presume to undertake cures after they are closed? Would you give physic to CLOSE the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface, and thus be engaging actually in? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous tumors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire system to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, including the utmost danger and recklessness, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to heal, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, and ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest condition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption constantly, although we are told it is troublesome. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand people yearly.

HEADACHE.—"The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

BOILS.—and Erysipelas or helped with a like success.

CHILLS.—Consumption, liver complaint joins in the chorus of success, falling off of the last one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure signal of disease in the system to be on cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Bronchial Affections, Sore Breast, Piles, all other diseases, such as Asthma, Depression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Neuralgia, diseases of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and a FEATURE it has got its equal in the world.

Plaister on the Face, Mercurial Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel the humor. It will not cease drawing till the humor is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—It parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably when worms will attways tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is true: they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the pain, motion and swelling when the point is once reached.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent one hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll on o'er the Heavens—so long as men tread the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by

SAML J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1846. 37-6m

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

Dec. 2. E. J. HALE.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Brick Row next above Briggs's Hotel, to the New fire proof Store House, South side of Hay street, next to the Market House, known as the McArn Store. J. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 17, 1846. 37-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

SLATE ROOFS.

THE undersigned, agent for Mr. John Brodie, Jr., of New York, is prepared to contract for placing SLATE ROOFS on new buildings, or in removing other roofs and replacing them with slate. He will furnish materials of the best quality at the lowest rates. He may be found at Mrs. Miller's Boarding House, or at Capt. J. R. Grey's, where orders may be left.

JOHN CULROSS.

Nov. 14, 1846. 37-3w

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8 14-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now opening in the Granite Building, Hay street, one door West of Messrs. D. & W. McLauchlin, a large and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality. The Stock is entirely NEW, was selected with much care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold very low for Cash, or to customers who can pay their bills when presented.

Also, Skirting, Harness and Sole Leather, Calf, Goat and Morocco Skins, Lining, Binding and Pad Skins, Shoe Thread, Sprigs, Lasts, Pegs, Awls, Blacking, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Oct. 27, 1846. 34-6w

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.

Hats, fine and common; Wool dye Boots & Shoes; large family Buckets, superior; Cut Tacks, superior Cut Wrought and Clasp Nails; Cut and wrought iron style Bonnets; misses and children's do; Willow Baskets. Those in want of new style Goods, selected for wholesale and retail, will please call and see the Goods and hear the prices.

October 24, 1846. 35-3m

REAL ESTATE, &c.
AT AUCTION.

BY order of Wm. R. Cowan, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 8th of December next, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

200 acres of Land on Quemixy Creek, on which is a new Saw and Grist Mill, along side house, suitable for a Summer Residence.

The Plantation known as the Rosine place, joining the Carver and Grove Plantations, containing about 100 acres, one third of which is low ground.

The Grove place, with 200 acres of Land suitable for cultivation, will be rented. Also six Negroes will be hired out. All the Farming Tools and stock of Hogs, with Corn and Fodder, will be sold. The terms of sale will be liberal and made known at the sale.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST, Ag't.

Nov. 2, 1846. 36ts

IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use will do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of Sale.

W. D. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto,

For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.

Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

[30]

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

Marlborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academy will receive proposals until the 15th December next, for a Teacher for the Male and Female department, respectively. The Teachers will receive for their compensation the whole proceeds of the School, deducting three per cent. for contingencies. The Male department has hitherto yielded from $800 to $1200, and the Female department from $600 to $1200. Much, of course, will depend upon the character of the Teachers employed, and the efforts they make to gain the public confidence. Applicants will forward the usual certificates, postage paid to the undersigned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Sec'y.

Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 24, 1846. 34td

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for amendment and renewal of the Charter of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, to take effect on the expiration of the present Charter.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-4w

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

VALUABLE LAND.
And Stand for a Store,
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a Count, Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River, which is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantage of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandise in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 100 acres, —200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.

Chatham county, Aug. 28, 1845. 26-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

Samuel Swindal, et al., *vs.* Sarah A. Swindal, et al.

Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Ann Swindal and Flora Ann Swindal, Defendants in this case, are not residents of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants, Sarah and Flora Swindal, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

33. Teste, T. M. SMITH, Clk.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and despatch, at this Office.

A Democratic convention in the north-western part of Ohio passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we will never support for any office of *honor, trust or profit*, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun, or any other man, who aided or advised the settlement of the Oregon boundary on the 49th parallel of latitude."

Fun Ahead.—The *Union* gives the following notice of a magnificent exhibition to come off soon:

"Another session of Congress is about to commence, when the federal leaders will, Phaeton-like, be driven, by their fiery coursers, through the mid-heavens in a blaze of fury."

We look to the Union to 'clear the track.'

Signs.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) Argus, a democratic paper, says:—

"If the support of the Tariff of '46 is to be still the rallying cry, it will be worse than idle to engage in the contest, and we should save much trouble and expense by permitting the Whigs to walk unmolested over the course. Neither rain nor sunshine could save us from another defeat."

The Hon. Wm. R. King, Minister of the United States to France, was one of the passengers on board the steamer Britannia from Liverpool.

Coming and Going.—The ship Fairfield from Liverpool, with 233 steerage passengers, had four births and five deaths on board during the voyage.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Best Yet.—'My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife. 'My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing *another sheep's wool* on your back. There now.' Poor Smith sneaked.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The periodical meeting of the representatives of the people, animated with a zeal for the public welfare, bringing to the Capital a knowledge of the sentiments, wishes and wants of their constituents, as well as of the most recent experience of the action of the Government, in every region of the State, and clothed with powers more important than have been granted to any other of our public agents, is habitually expected as an occurrence of interest by every citizen. To none does it come with a more welcome satisfaction, than to that department of our system which is charged with the administration of public affairs, and with watching over the public interest in the vacation of the Legislature.

Before presenting to your consideration the matters of general concern demanding our joint counsels and mutual endeavors for the well being of the State, I deem it meet to remind you of our obligations of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the preservation of our Institutions, and the countless blessings of his Providence, which have been continued to us through another two years of our political existence. Though we have been afflicted by disease to a greater and more fatal extent than has usually fallen to our lot, have suffered from drought, and consequently a failure of crops, and from casualties by flood and fire, yet we have abundant reason to rejoice in what has been vouchsafed to us, rather than to repine at what has been suffered or denied.

The Revenue and Finance of the State, always a subject of moment to the people and the Legislature, will derive additional importance at your present Session from the circumstances which now surround us. The Reports of the Public Treasurer, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, will make you acquainted with the transactions at that department since the last adjournment of the Legislature, and the demands which will fall upon it before the next biennial meeting. Our present political arrangement, comprising biennial Sessions of the Legislature, and seven Judges of the Superior Courts, besides the Judicial and Executive establishments formerly existing, has now continued for ten years. During this period, the average expenditure for the ordinary support of the Government (exclusive of disbursements for re-building the Capitol, and the interest on a loan effected to pay the State's subscription for Stock in the present Bank of the State, in former years, and of payments on account of surety ships for Rail Road Companies, more recently,) may be stated with sufficient accuracy at about $67,500 per annum; or $90,000 for the odd, and $45,000 for the even year of the series—the difference being obviously occasioned by the Session of the Legislature in each alternate year. In the same time, the income from ordinary sources of revenue has averaged $83,000, the excess of which, over and above the ordinary expenses, has been devoted to the account of re-building the Capitol, interest on the State's debt, as before mentioned, until it was discharged, and other liabilities for the Rail Road Companies. These extraordinary demands on the Treasury, by reason of the Rail Road liabilities, have so accumulated from the failure of the Legislature, at either of the two last sessions, to make timely provision to meet them, as to increase the difficulty of your task. But, it is believed that this may be readily overcome by proper and energetic action now, without imposing onerous or unjust burthens upon our constituents.

For the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, the State became surety by the act of 1849, for the sum of $300,000, payable in six annual instalments of $50,000 each—beginning on the 1st of January 1842, and ending the 1st of January 1847. The first of these instalments was paid by the Company. The second falling due the 1st of January 1843, while the General Assembly was in session, and being apprized that the Company was unable to discharge it, they directed the Literary Board to invest $50,000 of its funds, by purchasing the bonds which constituted the evidence of this debt. These bonds are still held as a part of the funds of that Board. But, for the instalment payable the 1st of January 1844, no provision was made in the event of its falling on the State; which contingency happening, it was taken up by the Treasurer with the public funds, and that set of bonds is now held at the Treasury. By the Act of the Legislature, at the last Session, other bonds endorsed by the State were allowed to be issued, in lieu of those becoming due in 1845–'46, on which credits were extended to 1848–'49, the interest whereof has been kept down by the Company, as it has been also on those held by the Literary Board and the Public Treasurer. A new mortgage on all the property of the Company was taken to secure the State against this new endorsement. I am not informed whether this Company is prepared to pay off the remaining instalment on the 1st of January next, but their income is undoubtedly sufficient for the payment of all their interest on loans, and the gradual reduction of their principal debt. While this continues to be the case, there can be no objection to continuing the State's credit to them to the extent of her present liabilities. It is not therefore anticipated that any demand on the Treasury will in future arise from the affairs of the Company.

By an act of the General Assembly in 1839, the State became, in like manner, surety to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for the sum of $500,000, of which the interest was to be paid semi-annually as it accrued, and the principal to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Legislature, at any time after the 1st of January 1860. A like suretyship for $300,000 was undertaken for this Company by an Act, passed in 1841, the interest whereof was to be paid as on the former loan, and the one-tenth of the principal to be repaid on the 1st of January, in each year from 1845 to 1854 inclusive. Of this class of bonds, it is understood that $13,000 was never used by the Company, and, therefore, that the State, as an accommodation endorser, is not liable on them. This latter Company, having paid no part of its principal debt, and but a single instalment of interest, its whole liability has, for the present, fallen on the State, which has thus far, kept down the interest on both descriptions of bonds, and discharged two instalments of principal, being $30,000 each, and becoming payable in the years 1845 and 1846 respectively. To accomplish this, however, some portion of the Literary Fund has been used and $50,000 have been borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear. The State is, therefore, still bound for the interest semi-annually, on the whole sum remaining, viz. $710,000, until paid, as also for $50,000 per annum of principal, for the next eight years, and the residue of $500,000 at such time after the 1st of January 1860, as the Legislature shall hereafter appoint. For her indemnity against these responsibilities, she has 1st, the proceeds of sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, it it shall be deemed expedient to make a resale, or its income, over and above expenses, if retained. 2nd, the obligations of individual Stockholders, under the 14th section of the Act of 1839, and of the Stockholders and subscribers, who gave bond under the Act of 1841. Whether these resources can be relied on, to indemnify the State ultimately, against her whole liability for this Company, admits of question; but, that they will afford the means of indemnity to a very considerable extent, is not doubted. These means, however, will not be in hand in season to meet the more immediate calls on the Treasury, as before stated, and the scrupulous fidelity and honor, with which North Carolina has ever maintained her public engagements, require that ample means shall be provided in advance, to save the public faith in any contingency. While, therefore, your efforts will be directed to the most eligible mode of making this indemnity effectual, it is indispensable that measures shall be adopted for an increase of the Revenue. How this can be realized with the least hardship to the people, has employed my anxious reflections, and the result is offered with the deference due to the superior wisdom of the Legislature.

Our income, at present, is derived chiefly from levies on Lands and persons.—These should not be augmented, until other sources of Revenue have been tried; but the rates, now laid, should be faithfully paid, and punctually and fully exacted. And, independently of the pressing wants of the Treasury, I should have recommended a new assessment of Lands, with a view to greater accuracy in the fixation of value on each tract, and some provision for a more correct enlistment of Polls, as a measure of justice to the State and of equalizing effect among her citizens. Our Land tax for 25 years past, has been the moderate rate of six cents per annum on the one hundred dollars value. The habitual negligence, which has prevailed in returning lands for taxation, and ascertaining their value, will be manifest from a few facts in the history of the Revenue. In the year 1815, the aggregate value of the lands of the State, assessed for taxation under the Law of Congress, was $53,521,513. But, in the year 1836, the whole quantity of land listed for taxation was valued at only $33,136,108. To correct this criminal delinquency in enlistment and valuation, the Act of 1836 directed a new assessment of Land and improvements, by means of which, the same subject of taxation in the next year was raised in value to $51,021,317, and $6,000 more was added to the Revenue. This valuation, however, is obviously defective, since it falls two and a half millions of dollars below that of 1815, although more than a million and a half of acres had been patented in the mean time. It is reasonably estimated, that with an area of 50,000 square miles within our boundaries, there are 15,000 square miles, or 9,627 twenty-nine millions of acres of territory inlandified. Making the utmost allowance for lands not yet granted, it can hardly be possible that less than twenty-five millions of acres are chargeable with taxes. But from a statement appended to the Report of the Comptroller, it seems that 23,267,472 acres comprise all, of which any returns have been received, and that of this, the average value for taxation is but $2,28¼ per acre, against a like average of $2 69 in 1815. The act of 1836 contains no direction for a new assessment at any subsequent time, and the valuation under it, loosely made ten years ago, is the criterion of our Land Revenue at present. Besides very considerable quantities since entered and patented, ten years have greatly enhanced the price of much of the Land in the State, in consequence of improvements and discoveries made within that period. The erection of Manufacturing Establishments, the discovery of Mines, the construction of 250 miles of Rail Road, the improvements on Real Estate in many of our Towns, and the rise in value of Forest lands, yielding Turpentine, will at once occur as illustrations of this truth, to say nothing of those devoted to ordinary culture. There may be occasional instances of a decline in value, but with the data before us, it can hardly admit of question, that upon a fair assessment of Land and improvements, the aggregate value will exceed sixty millions of dollars; and that from failure in duly exacting the present rate of Land tax, the State is annually deprived of seven or eight thousand dollars, at the least calculation. Surprising as this may appear, there seems to be a *deficit* of nearly an equal amount, in the payment of the Poll tax. The tabular Statement of the Comptroller, before referred to, exhibits for taxation the next year 62,795 black, and 54,226 white Polls, including all of whom there is any account, both listed and unlisted. The Slave population of the State, according to the Census of 1840, numbered 245,817. All of these, between the ages of 12 and 50, are subject to taxation; and by estimates from reliable sources, this regulation renders taxable rather more than one-half on each Plantation. A full enumeration, therefore, of taxable Blacks, ought to embrace about 125,000. Of Whites, all males are taxable between the ages of 21 and 45 years. There are found on our Muster Rolls the names of 76,568 men, comprehending those between the ages of 18 and 45 generally, but not including numerous exempts under various Statutes. Making liberal deductions for those between 18 and 21, and adding exempts from military duty, who are liable to taxation, and there must still remain more than 70,000 taxable white Polls, and, consequently, a total of 195,000 taxable Polls in the State.

Our Poll tax has been gradually increasing for the last two years, and, for the past year, appears to have been collected on 164,464 persons. That it has been negligently attended to, is manifest from variances of from four to five hundred dollars per annum, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of the account, in the amounts collected during the last four years. It is, therefore, an imperative duty of the Legislature, as well in justice to those citizens whose Lands and Polls are fairly assessed and enlisted, and who are contributing accordingly into the Public Treasury, as to the State itself, to require a new assessment of Lands and other improvements, to be justly made, on inspection of the premises if necessary, and to provide for an accurate and full Census of all taxable persons. No valuation of Lands can continue to be a just criterion of worth for any considerable period, and a re-assessment should be provided for once at least in five years, if it be not annual. By adopting these measures of fairness and justice to collect what is now imposed, without any increase of taxes, it may be reasonably expected that the Public Revenue from present sources, now equal to about $86,000, may be raised to $109,000 per annum. These regulations should be made to take effect immediately, that the Treasury may experience their benefit in the course of the next year.

Further to augment the Revenue, it is proposed that a tax be imposed on Pleasure Carriages, and Gold Watches kept for use, and, if deemed expedient, on any other articles of luxury, to go into operation at once, and continue in force until the expiration of the next Session of the General Assembly.

It is submitted to your inquiry, in connection with the Revenue, whether the Bank of Cape Fear has paid to the State, and the Literary Fund, the full amounts semi-annually due for Dividends—their custom being to pay the tax on the Shares of Stock owned by individuals, out of the *whole* profits of the Bank, instead of the Dividends of profits allotted to individuals. This course is supposed by them, to be sanctioned by a decision of the Supreme Court, on the taxing clause in their old Charter; but the renewed Charter of 1833 is in different language, and it could hardly have been the design of the Legislature to exact a less tax on the Stock of individuals in that Bank, than on that in similar institutions in the State.

To aid the Treasury, until other means can be realized, I suggest that the Bonds, Notes and Judgments, held by the Literary Board, consisting chiefly of the unexpended balance appropriated to drain Swamp Lands, be turned over to the Public Treasurer, to be collected and applied according to our necessities; but, that the State be charged with the amount thereof, as a loan, the interest of which shall be faithfully paid as an annual part of the distribution for the support of Common Schools. The effectual security of the Principal, and the punctual payment of the interest, is all that is now desired from the Literary Fund. The proposed disposition of this part of it, while it supplies the present wants of the State, will relieve the School Fund from the expense incident to the present Loan Office in the Literary Board; and the increased Revenue, in the mode already set forth, will afford ample means for the payment of the interest. It will simplify the Public Accounts, to direct the Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, now lying in the Treasury, and amounting to $50,000 as before stated, to be transferred to the Literary Fund, and as an equivalent, that the Tavern and Auction taxes be hereafter paid into the Public Treasury.

To liquidate the State's responsibility for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, as early as practicable, I recommend the creation of a sinking fund, to be applied in buying in and cancelling both kinds of Bonds, when they can be purchased at, or below *par*, to consist, 1st, of any Surplus which may be in the Treasury, after defraying customary expenses and specific appropriations. 2nd, Any income derived from said Rail Road if retained, or its proceeds, if sold. 3rd. Any recoveries effected against the Stockholders in said Company, under the 14th section of the act of 1839, or against the Stockholders and Subscribers under the act of 1841. Suits are now pending against sundry obligors on the Bonds, given for the State's indemnity under the act of 1841, who failed to renew their bonds biennially, as required by law, and I regret that no decision has, as yet, been rendered in the premises. It is contended on behalf of the State, that a failure to renew, is a breach of the condition of the Bond, inducing a forfeiture of the whole penalty. Since the foreclosure of the Mortgages, and the insufficiency of the real and personal estate of the Company, to indemnify the State in her security-ship, it has become an interesting question to what extent can she claim to be indemnified by the individual Stockholders and Bondsmen, and at what time is her right thereto to be asserted? By the 14th section of the act of 1839, in the case which has happened, to-wit—"of the insufficiency of the property of the Company to pay off and

satisfy the full amount of Bonds then directed to be endorsed, including the *principal and the interest thereon*," each and every Stockholder was to be bound to pay towards making up such deficiency, an amount corresponding with his Stock then therein, at the time when such deficiency should be ascertained. The Act of 1841, designed to remedy this defect, and to secure the State against loss, as well as to grant further aid to the Company, provided amongst other things, for the execution and delivery of Bonds, in the aggregate penal sum of $3,000,000, by Stockholders and Subscribers, covenanting to indemnify the State against any loss or damage in consequence of her suretyship in the premises, and "insufficiency of the real and personal estate and property of said Company to discharge the same." It would seem, therefore, to have been the intention of the Act of 1839, to hold the Stockholders individually responsible for any loss to the State in the payment of principal or interest," after applying the mortgaged property, to an equal amount with their subscriptions of stock. Nothing that I perceive in the Act of 1841, changes that intention. The Bonds directed to be taken in appear to have been proposed, at the least, as cumulative security for the former liability, and to provide a more easy remedy in case of non-compliance. Whether the Bonds actually taken conform to this construction of the Statute, or whether it may be necessary to resort to a Court of Equity to assert the State's remedy in its full extent, on the ground of mistake or inadvertence in framing the Bonds, is a matter for your mature deliberation. That the Act of 1839, section 14, obliged the Stockholders to save the State harmless, both as to principal and interest, cannot be doubted. Nor, will it be readily admitted, that the Act of 1841, *in part materia*, was designed to abridge or surrender any security. Those Stockholders, who did not give Bonds, seem to be responsible to the amount of their stock, under the Act of 1839, for both interest and principal. And it would be an anomaly in the subsequent proceedings, if they are under heavier obligations than their associates, who entered into bonds besides being Stockholders.

But whatever may be the extent of the liability of those Stockholders and bondsmen, or whatever may be the means to enforce it, I apprehend that the event has happened on which it may be at once asserted. An opinion has prevailed, that the State, although obliged to pay interest as the means came, and Six Millions of principal in 1870, or thereabouts, could have no recourse on those obligations until after that distant period. The Law, it is true, until after that distant period. The Law, it is true, binds the debt most solemnly, until that time, to produce the capital assistance of a long loan and give the capital assistance of a long loan and give the capital assistance of the stock. But how by foreclosure of the mortgage, and it after existing of the remedy by mortgage, and it after existing of the remedy by mortgage, and it is very certain that a large balance will be required, is very certain, that a large balance every cent of principal must be paid by the State. I see nothing which requires delay in exacting any part of the indemnity stipulated. Should these suggestions meet your concurrence, you will of course give the corresponding directions to the Law officers of the State. How much may be realized from the income or resale of the Rail Roads, or from the contributions just referred to, is yet uncertain. In advising, therefore, but a temporary provision for extra taxation, I am influenced by the consideration, that possibly it may not long be required. Rather than by the least an aversion of our constituents to contribute any sum they may be needed to redeem the pledge of good faith, however accidentally or unfortunately entered into. The opinion, too, that a State may refuse or postpone the fulfilment of contracts guaranteed by the public faith and sovereign honor, has no resting place in all our borders, and I am yet to hear of a single exception to the unanimity of our people upon this subject.

Legislative proceedings were instituted for the foreclosure of the Mortgages, on all the property of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, at Spring Term, 1845, in the Court of Equity of Wake County, as directed by the Act of the last Session. But owing to the resistance made by the Company and the decision of the Supreme Court in that favor, an appeal was rendered necessary to the Supreme Court, and the decree of foreclosure was postponed until the Autumn Term of that year. A sale under this decree was made on the 29th of December following, and the Rail Road and all other property, of the Company, was purchased by the State, on the part of the Government, at the sum of $340,000, the amount authorized by the Act aforesaid. Possession was taken on the first of January, 1846, by the Board of Commissioners constituted by the Act in the event of such a purchase, and officers and agents were appointed to manage and conduct the operations on the road, as the property of the State. A report of their action thus far will be laid before you by the Board in a few days, embracing the statements of the President and Treasurer, and the journal of the Commissioners, as well as all the vouchers and books of account of these officers will be at any time open to your inspection. Upon the construction given to the Law by the Executive, no part of the former earnings of the Rail Road secured to the State, by a decree of sequestration against the Company, could go into the hands of the Commissioners; and the sum of $2,000 accruing from that source has been therefore paid into the Public Treasury. It will thus be perceived, that to support the operations of the Road in all its departments, there was to be no other resource than from its own receipts, from and after the first of January last.

The experiment to the One, removes all doubt of the ability of the Road to sustain itself, it would confirm, so that its advantages would be continued to the people of the State, and encourages the use of them by all necessary outlays for repairs and expenses, even at the present rate of income, it will afford some returns to the Treasury as profits on its cost. The current year has not been regarded as quite so favorable to the business of the road, as may be expected in general, by reason of diminished freights, from the shortness of the crop of Tobacco, less accommodation in Stage travelling in connexion with the Rail Road, and other causes. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, the amount of earnings of the entire account for ten months, has been near $91,075 00, and the disbursements in the same time, for expenses, including the purchase in October of an additional Locomotive, about $36,000 00.—The Officers of the Road have been instructed, that while they observed all prudence and economy in expenditure, no needful repairs were to be neglected; and its condition is believed to be now equal to, if not better than, at the time of sale. On the 1st of July last, the sum of $7,200 was paid out of its profits into the Public Treasury, to defray the interest on $240,000 of Rail Road Bonds, then falling due, for which the State was bound, as already shown; and on the 31st of October, there had accumulated a balance of about $8,300 more.

The importance of this public work to the Agriculture and Mercantile of the country, will be apparent from the exhibit of 255,000 dollars of the above earnings, for freight on transportation of property. What disposition shall now be made of the Rail Road, is an inquiry of much consequence. It was not thought expedient to offer it for sale, under the powers conferred on me by the Act of Assembly; and no tenders have been made for purchase. I recommend that it be placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvement, or other Commissioners specially appointed for that purpose, with ample powers to make sale in whole or in part, and to agree in their discretion upon terms and price, limited only by the amount at which it was purchased by the State as a minimum. But in the meantime, that a Committee of your body shall make a thorough examination of the *entire* concern, receive any offers of purchase that may be made, and give instructions to such Commissioners in so far as may be deemed advisable. Such works are more likely to be advantageously carried on under the keen eye of individual interest, than with the supervision of public agents only. And it is therefore desirable, that at least half of the property in this Road be sold, that it may pass under the control of a directory having an interest in the adventure. This course is also made acceptable from the consideration, that any sums falling into the Treasury, from the sale of the Road, will, by so much, relieve it from the involvements contracted on its account.

The yearly Report of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company has not yet been received, but will be submitted to you along with the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement. In November last, they exhibited a reduction of 30,000 dollars in principal of their debt, less the payment of interest on all loans in the preceding twelve months; and it is supposed that the present has been a year of still greater prosperity to that Rail Road.

The Act of your last Session for the re-organization of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, by a sale of its property, under the authority of both States, was not acceded to by the Legislature of Virginia. That body, however, has made a separate enactment upon the same subject matter, so novel in some of its provisions as to call for a moment's notice. It directs a sale of all the property and franchises of the Company in both States, by the Board of public works of Virginia; but provides, that if at the sale, or at any time thereafter, the State of North Carolina or any Company incorporated by her for purposes of Internal Improvement, should in any way become the owner of the said Rail Road, "the General Assembly of Virginia reserves the right to revoke all the powers, privileges and immunities conveyed by such sale, and to declare the same null and void." Now all this so far as relates to North Carolina, or to the known purposes of any of her citizens, is the mere effusion of a jealous and hostile spirit, without object or meaning. She had neither manifested nor entertained any wish to become the proprietor of this Rail Road. Her Board of Internal Improvement, it is true, stood in the situation of a creditor of the Company for moneys lent, but were amply secured by a Mortgage, on a part of the Rail Road property, prior in lien to any other. There is another provision in this act of mere ego-tism and significance. It declares in a subsequent section, that in case the authorities of the State of North Carolina, shall at any time, by legal process or otherwise, deprive the Petersburg Rail Road Company of any of the privileges and advantages of its charter, obtained from that State, or any act done, or omitted to be done, by the said Company, or by any means whatsoever, prevent the said Company, from conducting their operations, on so much of their Rail Road as lies within the State of North Carolina, or any part thereof, by reason of any act heretofore done, or omitted to be done by said Company, then all the rights conferred by that act, on the purchasers of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, shall cease and be determined, and the State of North Carolina shall reinstate the Petersburg Rail Road Company in all the privileges granted them, in the several acts passed for their benefit by said State, or until the Legislature of Virginia shall otherwise direct." To apprehend the full meaning of this clause, it must not be overlooked, that both the Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail Roads lie partly in North Carolina, and their respective Companies exercise and enjoy all their rights and privileges on this side of the line, under charters from her Legislature—that the last named Company were sued by a creditor, in an action at Law, and after judgment, an Execution was levied on that section of its Road, running through the County of Northampton, a sale and purchase took place by virtue thereof, and the Supreme Court affirmed the same, to the extent of vesting in the purchaser the legal title in the land and fixtures of the road, but not the franchises or franchising thereon. In this condition, the angles turn more to little value or utility, that the advantages of the Road would, in all probability, have been continued to the public by the reunion of the estate and franchises, but for the action of the Petersburg Company. That Company, entered into a covenant with the purchaser of the estate, to pay its annual instalments $30,000, for preventing trade, but also over the section, of which the line was in fact, with a stipulation that the later payments should cease, whenever that part of the Road should again be brought into use. In other words, the Petersburg Company, in effect, bought from the purchaser of the Portsmouth Road, and paid him a consideration for withholding from the public the conveniences for which the Legislature had authorized its construction. The right of the two States parties to this agreement, thus to dispose of his interest, and to alter the action of the Courts, is not entered into the other contracting party to a material portion, it would never have been consented to, however great might be the inconvenience of the assent the Road. But in my view, a conjoint, or the more strenuous of the Laws, must look to its charters, its privileges, and for restrictions, what is not authorized by them, or demanded by consequences, the Petersburg Rail Road Company, permitted by its charter only, to construct a Road in that Town to the Southern to transmit, and to transport on the same, but no right either to purchase or in the position of transportation on the Portsmouth Road, or to impose interposition thereon. Regarding it as contrary as to the construction of the Petersburg Rail Road, to the end that the citizens of both States have a monopoly of the business done by them, and the public money and transportation, as incompatible rights by the Petersburg Company, and persevering that that Company had made no requests to the Legislature of this State, of its operations on our lands, as was expressly required to be granted by the Act of its charter, I directed the Attorney General to file an Information against them in the Superior Court, and appoint counsel to show why their charters should not be forfeited. At the last Term of that Court, judgment was rendered in the case for the defendant. The opinion announcing this decision was delivered to you, and to it you are referred for information whether any new process shall be instituted in the premises, or whether any new Legislation can be needful, to prevent interference in the future.

It was while this Information was pending, that the General Assembly of Virginia, made their "concurrence," in which it is plain to be seen that at a contrary decision had arrived at by the Court should be made, and this support as should be required of any of its privileges, not required in our law, by reason of any neglect of duty, or by any transgression whatever, it should be satisfied with the loss of the Portsmouth Road to the State, had made the road no party in the litigation of those Companies, but authorized the reconstruction of both Roads, to provide for an unbroken line of both highways for market and travel, expecting to find no objection to continue the State in her connection between them. But, in the exposition of her justice, which the ensuing operations of navigation and internal improvement, both from Wilmington and Fayetteville to South Carolina, leaving to individual enterprize to determine the success of either or of both. Neither would extend far enough through our territory to afford any greatly increased facility to our citizens in going to market, or add much to the business of our trading towns, while either would contribute largely to swell the stream of travel on the present Road, with which it may be joined.

From the action of Congress at the last session, there seems to be no probability at present, of the re-opening of the inlet between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic, under their auspices. And I regretted to learn from the debates in that body, that the project had suffered prejudice from the last report in regard to it, by some member of the Engineer Corps of the United States. This report has not been seen by me, but will claim your examination, with a view to further action on the subject.

In conformity to the Resolution of the last Session, the Mortgages held by the State, on the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, connecting Neuse River with Beaufort Harbor, were foreclosed; and a sale being decreed, the Public Treasurer, at my request, attended and bid in the Canal for the State. It will now devolve on you, to give directions for the future disposal of it. Boats of light draught yet pass through it, and although the locks are decayed, I presume, for a reasonable expenditure, it may be made passable for sea going vessels, sufficient in size for the coasting trade. Uniting as it does the best Harbor on the American coast, between the Capes of Virginia and those of Florida, with our interior waters, I deem it preferable that it shall be kept and improved by the State. But if no appropriation be made for its improvement, let it be disposed of to a Company, or individual, with some stipulation on the part of the purchaser, to keep it in order for Navigation, and to allow its use to the public for fair compensation.

A Canal from Lumber River to Cape Fear River, is being seen in contemplation by the people in that quarter, and its obvious advantages, from an inspection of the map, ought to ensure for it at least a liberal Act of Incorporation.

More than thirty years ago, Companies were incorporated for the improvement of the Navigation of all the large Rivers of the State, and an Engineer was employed, for a considerable time, in making Surveys, preparatory to a general system of Internal Improvement. Owing to causes not necessary to be now reviewed, scarcely any of the works then contemplated were completed, and all those chartered Companies, except in the instances of Roanoke and Cape Fear, have lost their privileges by *non-user*. Of late, a disposition has been manifested by the people of those sections, to re-attempt the Navigation of Neuse and Yadkin Rivers. I entertain no doubt, that by merely removing the timbers which are imbedded in the channel of Neuse River, and the branches of trees which overhang it, that it may be rendered navigable for Steamboats of the lighter kind, as high as Waynesborough, for two thirds of the year, and that by the addition of locks and dams, this Navigation may be extended to a point within a dozen miles of Raleigh. A good Navigation has been effected, by this means, in the Kentucky River, and other streams dwelling on a less volume of water, and more subject to the annual influence of drought, than the Neuse. Were this accomplished, in connexion with the passage of coasting vessels from Beaufort to Newbern, by enlarging the Canal before referred to, it could not fail to add much to the accommodation of the people, and to the wealth and commercial importance of the State. It is well ascertained, that there is no great impediment to the Navigation of the Yadkin River within our limits, above the Narrows. The opening of that River, therefore, from Wilkesborough to its junction with the proposed Turnpike from Raleigh and Fayetteville, westward, and the completion of said Road, are works of great public importance, which, if the State will undertake on her own account solely, she should not hesitate to secure the paramount objects of the design. The survey of the route for this Turnpike Road, according to the direction of the last General Assembly, has been completed, and the report of the Engineer may be expected at an early day.

The bad condition of our Public Roads, has long been the subject of general and unpleasant remark in the State. In the sciences of Agriculture, which have been put forth heretofore, but little space has been allotted to these subjects, in speaking of our roads, to recommend that they be classed in three descriptions, viz: 1st, the public roads and highways to be made and maintained by the State, at the expense of the whole; 2d, those to be made and kept up by the Counties, at the expense and the Counties through which they pass; the public roads by the Counties, and the private roads by the individuals benefitted by them. Without adopting this plan in all its details, I am thoroughly persuaded that no measure of the kind would be more beneficial to the public than the adoption of the principle recommended, that in empowering an Engineer for one, or at most, two years, whose duty it should be to examine routes for the chief highways and main roads of the State, under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvement, and lay them off on the most favorable ground, with written estimates and directions for the construction and improvement. The County Courts might be authorized to make levies in aid of the State labor within their limits, and at the most efficient points assistance might be afforded from the fund for Internal Improvement. Without other improvements we may in time, procure good roads for ordinary transportation, and such as may be rendered useful to the cause of internal improvement.

Whatever may be the system or wise to adopt, in view of these recommendations, I must recommend to you without unnecessary delay in directing an Agricultural, Geological and Mineral Survey of the State. Three fourths of our sister States have now in progress or have finished the examination of their territory. And in every instance it is believed that this Survey has not only added to the treasures of Science, but have been attended with important and useful discoveries.—Gold, Silver, Iron, Copper, Coal, Plumbago, Marble and other Lapidaries, the finest varieties of Stone for building of Marl and other minerals for manuring, are already known to exist in various sections of the State, and a further exploration cannot fail to bring other resources to light, and greatly favor the pursuits of Mining and Manufacturing, pursuits of infinite advantage to a people having so few facilities of transportation as ourselves. While a minute examination of our soils, by persons uniting science and practical skill in Agriculture, will be productive of improvement in that useful branch of industry, and most dignity and elevate it in the estimation of every one.

Agreeably to the Act of the last Session, entitled "An act more effectually to secure the debts due for Cherokee lands, and to facilitate the collection of the same," a Board of Commissioners was constituted to make inquiry as to the solvency of the obligors, who were principals in the bonds held by the State for purchases of Cherokee lands. The said Board reported to me as the result of a long and laborious investigation, separate lists of those found solvent and insolvent accordingly.—And those principal debtors, who were reported insolvent, having surrendered the lands, for the purchase of which said bonds were executed, into the possession of the agent of the State, and having severally executed and delivered to me deeds of state under said bonds, or claiming all right under such purchases, and to the reimbursement of any monies paid on account thereof; by virtue of the power vested in me by said act, I made an order on the Public Treasurer, directing the bonds in all such cases, to be delivered up to the agent of the State, residing in Macon County, for cancellation. This order dated the 3d of April last, embraces a list of bonds amounting to the aggregate to the sum of $152,312 38. In consideration of which, the State became re-invested with title and possession of the lands surrendered as before stated. As a four year was to elapse between the time when the State's agent was put in possession of these lands, and the rise of the Legislature, it was considered best for the public interest, as well as for the persons surrendering, that they should be restored to possession of the lands as tenants of the State—The agent of Cherokee Lands was, therefore, instructed to lease the several tracts and their improvements for twelve months, taking care to give a preference to the late owners, and requiring only moderate amounts for the rent, but with a stipulation for returning the premises in as good repair as they were in that time. This was attended to by the agent and the bonds for rent are in his hands.

It will be an important part of your present duties, to direct a further disposition of these lands, which have again become the property of the State. They were sold in 1836 and 1838, on credit (as to the greatest part of the purchase money) and at high prices. The purchasers being unable to pay off their bonds as they became due, petitioned the Legislature for relief. Hence, the act of the last Session, allowing a re-session of the bargain, by a surrender of the land and relinquishment of all claim to purchase money therefore paid on the one side, and a cancellation of the bonds on the other, in all cases where it should be ascertained, that the purchaser could not discharge the debt himself without calling on his sureties as provided in said act.

After this experience on our part, as well as that of the Federal Government, in relation to its lands, many years ago, it does not seem to be wise policy, to order another sale on credit. Considering on the other hand, that the purchasers at the former sales were required to pay down in cash one-eighth part of the prices then bid—that they have since made payments into the Treasury of considerable amounts on their bonds—that they are settled on these lands and have associated with them the endearments of home, it seems hardly just to expose them at an auction sale, for cash. I therefore advise that, as to all the surrendered land, some mode be adopted, of affixing a fair valuation on each tract, by persons of competence and probity, and that the surrenderers be permitted to take them, on paying such valuation in cash by a given day thereafter, otherwise, that the land shall be sold at public sale.

It may not be remembered by you, that only such of these lands, as were estimated at and above twenty cents per acre in 1836, were surveyed and brought into market. The residue was directed to remain subject to the disposition of a future Legislature, and shall not be liable to be entered in the Entry Taker's office, &c." Ten years have passed away, since the passage of that Act, and no further disposition has been directed of these lands, except that the bounty in land for building Iron Works, has been extended to that country, and two tracts of three thousand acres each have been granted under that Law. No reason is perceived for longer delay in the sale of these unsurveyed lands, and it is therefore suggested, that they be either sold at auction for cash, or subjected to entry and grant at some fixed rate per acre. The County of Cherokee now pays a land tax of but a few dollars, there being but a small quantity of patented land, exclusive of the Iron Works grants within it. The increase, therefore, of the revenue, the necessity of having freeholders for Jurors, and other services under the Government, the policy of fixing the population, and inducing them to improve the country, all unite in favor of placing those remaining lands in the possession of citizens, who shall be proprietors in fee, at a fair rate of purchase.

Such information, in respect to the Penitentiary system, as it was in my power to procure, was published in the Newspapers of the State, previous to the late election, in accordance with the Act on that subject, of the last Legislature. As the decision of the popular vote is understood to have been against the establishment of such an Institution here, it is deemed unnecessary to lay before you, the plans of buildings for such prisons, that have been obtained from other States.

The present requirement of Law, that the Autumn Terms of the Superior Courts in the lower section of the State, shall be held at a season, when sickness generally prevails in that region, is a grievance which has been long acknowledged, but hitherto no remedy has been provided. It is hoped, that your present session may number among other acts of public beneficence, a change so obviously just and needful. Not only are the lives, health, and comfort of the Judges, deeply concerned in the measure, but the suitors, witnesses, and jurors, being also subject to the diseases of the climate and season, the administration of justice is impeded and delayed, for want of this salutary alteration.

In connection with this, it is commended to your inquiry, whether all jurisdiction of Pleas in the County Courts may not be with advantage abolished, and those Courts be permitted to remain only for purposes of Probate and County Police, with a session of but a single day in each month. By substituting for the present system of County and Superior Courts, with six terms in the year, three terms only of the Superior Court held by Judges learned in the law, an arrangement would be introduced far less expensive to the public, and the parties in legal controversies, while greater despatch and correctness would be attained in the administration of the law. Such a change would require some addition to the present number of Judges, to whom salaries must needs be paid, but the would be inconsiderable, compared to the payments now made to Jurors and Justices attending four Courts a year in the various Counties, to say nothing of the time spared to all concerned, and the less accumulation of costs on the losing parties from greater expedition in the termination of causes. If all Law suits could be ended in one, or at most, two years from their commencement, instead of being, as they often are, transmitted from father to son, loaded with costs far exceeding the value of the original subject of contest, it would be a reform of the greatest importance. The small number of causes on most of the dockets, makes the present a favorable period for the introduction of the system, which has been adopted and highly approved after trial, in other States of the Union.

By a resolution of the General Assembly in 1840, all persons holding the office of Justice of the Peace at the close of that Session, who had not been before supplied, were directed to be furnished with a copy of the 1st volume of the Revised Statutes. I regretted to learn, that by the occurrence of an extensive fire in the town of Fayetteville, in June 1845, 81 copies of that work, which had been sent there for sale as the property of the State, were consumed. And no others remaining at the disposal of the Executive, I have been unable to furnish copies to sundry applicants under the resolution. As the only edition of this book that has ever been published is now exhausted, and the County officers in several new Counties have not been supplied, besides the demand for Justices of the Peace, a new edition seems to be required. There having now been added to this code the enactments of ten more years, and defects having been discovered in the original, it is suggested that a Commissioner be appointed to arrange the addenda under the appropriate heads in the body of the work, or to recreast the chapters to which amendments have been made; and propose to the next Legislature any correction of inaccuracies or defects, to the end that our Statute Law may be rendered as brief, simple and intelligible as possible.

The Commissioners of the Literary Fund will submit their report of operations for the last two years. It will be perceived that the amount of moneys on loan to individuals, under the control of the Board, has been somewhat reduced, in consequence of collections of principal, which have been lent to the public Treasurer as directed by the General Assembly. A School for the education of poor persons who may be Deaf and Dumb, has been established in the City of Raleigh—the advantages of which are also open to pupils who may be able to pay at reasonable charges. Twenty State beneficiaries and two paying Scholars are now instructed in this institution. And it will doubtless be an agreeable part of your duty to examine the progress made by these children of misfortune in their course of mental education, as well as in some of the useful arts. A like school for the Blind has been in contemplation by the Board, and was at one time resolved upon. But for want of information as to the number, residence and situation in life of this class of afflicted persons, the fewness of those offering themselves as pupils, and the difficulties encountered in employing a teacher having all the qualifications needed to begin such an enterprise, and conduct it to a successful issue, have occasioned a postponement of that work of benevolence for the present.

For the support of Common Schools, there has been distributed from this fund, for the year ending September 1st, 1845, the sum of $97,852 41, and on the like day in 1846, the sum of $95,557 65. Official information has been received of the adoption of the Common School system by the popular vote at the late election in the Counties of Edgecombe and Rowan. Its advantages are therefore now to be extended to every County in the State. It would be gratifying to me to be able to announce to you, that these advantages were now commensurate with the munificence of the Legislature in providing this fund, and the expectations of the public, in advancing education among the rising generation. It is apprehended, however, that much less good is effected at present, from the actual operation of the School system, than ought to result from the amount of funds raised and distributed for its support. And yet, from the nature of the defect, it is difficult to apply a remedy. From all the Counties in the State only thirty-eight Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents for Common Schools, made any return to the Literary Board of the operation of the system in their Counties for the year 1845, and a still smaller number in 1846, although the time appointed by law has expired. This is probably imputable not so much to their delinquency as to the failure of the School Committees in the districts to furnish the reports required of them. Indeed, as might be expected, in a matter depending *for* success quite as much on administration as legislative direction—a matter new to our population and our authorities, there are at present too little intelligence, uniformity, and efficiency, in the execution of the School Law. It appears to me, therefore, of the first moment, that a Commissioner of Common Schools should be appointed, charged with the superintendence of the system throughout the State, and devoting his whole time and attention in imparting to it vigor and usefulness.—The subject is of sufficient weight, especially in the infantile stage of these institutions, to engage the best talents and most exalted patriotism of the country.

In many of the Governments of Europe, the Minister of Public Instruction ranks with those of War, Finance and Diplomacy, their equal in dignity, perhaps more than their equal in usefulness. In those States of our Union in which Education has most extensively prevailed, and in which, from the maturity of the system, there would seem to be the least occasion for such a supervision, it seems to be a settled point of policy, to keep in superintendence over their Common Schools, some citizen of tried ability and zeal in that department, whose time and energies are devoted to the observance and study of the system, visiting the Schools in various sections, and so counselling and directing the whole, as to produce the greatest amount of benefit. Our experience, thus far, of the opposite course, urges the necessity of following their example. The Literary Fund affords the means of reasonable compensation for such service, with but a slight abatement from the amounts annually distributed.

Applications have been made to the Board, to purchase some portions of the Swamp Lands drained by the State, and pertaining to the School Fund. But their Agent, who has instructions in respect to terms, has reported no sale actually made. It is in contemplation to visit these lands in the course of the next year, and if the drainage has proved as effectual as has been expected, to dispose of some tracts at public sale, if not otherwise, in order to promote settlement and culture thereon.

In the month of May last, I received from the War Department a requisition of the President of the United States for one Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, to be enrolled and held in readiness to aid in the prosecution of the existing war with the Republic of Mexico. A general order was immediately issued, calling for Volunteers by Companies, and with a most commendable promptitude, more than three times the number required tendered their services. From these, ten Companies were drawn by lot, to form the Regiment. In the absence of any law of the State, relative to raising and organizing such a force, the duty seemed to devolve on the Governor, under the Constitution, as the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, to determine who should be accepted among those volunteering for service, and in what grades. The Proclamation for Volunteers, however, announced that this determination would be made by lot in accepting the Companies; and that the Company Officers would be commissioned, whom the men thereof might elect—leaving the Field Officers only to be accepted and appointed by the Executive. This construction of duty and power in defect of any statutory regulation, was adopted after mature consideration, and inquiring into the precedents during the last War with Great Britain. It has been acted upon by the Governors of other States, having no provision of law in such case, and seems to accord with the views of the War Department, and President of the United States. It is, however, wisest to regulate such levies of Troops by legislative enactments; and the subject it is thought to your attention. Whether you shall decide to direct the election of Field Officers by all the Volunteers, Privates as well as Officers, as is the case in some States, or by the Commissioned Officers only, in conformity to our Militia regulation for ordinary trainings, or permit it to the Executive, as at present existing, is submitted for your wisdom to determine.

The defectiveness of our Militia Code is too obvious to require remarks, to such of you as have any conversancy with it, in practice. A thorough revision and consolidation of it, is needful to render this arm of our defence effective. I point your attention, particularly, to the want of any provision for conducting elections by Military appointments of any grade whatever, or complaints of irregularities in such elections having been lodged in this Department on more than one occasion within the last twelve months. It is also suggested, that a requirement on the Officers of Regiments or Brigades to meet together, and encamp for a few days in each year, during which they should undergo constant drilling, and become familiarized to Camp and Garrison duties, their expenses only being defrayed by the State, would be productive of the best effects.

The permission of the use of the Public Arms to the Militia, should be regulated by law; and more effective provision should be made for the return of the Arms on the dissolution of the Corps to whom they were issued.

In the month of July last, I received from the President of the Senate of the United States, the resignation of the Hon William H Haywood, Jr one of the members of that body from this State. A day having been fixed for the appointment of Congress, and near at hand, I did not exercise the Constitutional power of the Executive, to appoint a successor. The term for which the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, the other Senator from North Carolina, was elected, will expire on the 4th of March next. It will devolve on you, therefore, to fill both vacancies.

It is, also, well worthy of your consideration, whether the existing arrangement of Districts for the election of members to the House of Representatives, is accommodated to the public convenience, in uniting those of contiguous Territory and similarity of interests, or accords with the fundamental principle of a Republic, that a *majority* of the People should be allowed to elect their own Representatives.

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, such changes have been wrought in our National Affairs, as to require a brief observation. The United States have become engaged in War with a neighboring Republic, weaker and inferior in all the elements of National greatness, but still not a contemptible foe. While we fervently unite in the desire, that our Country, in her intercourse with foreign nations, may be always in the right," and readily render our loyalty and duty to make her always successful, right or wrong," it is alien to the character of Freemen, to forbear inquiry into the necessity which demands a resort to the last alternative of Nations, or into the conduct of the agents by whom it has been produced. By an essential provision of our Constitution, all questions of War are in the first instance to be subjected to the will of the Nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. That Mexico had relinquished her right to take umbrage at the annexation of Texas, by her conditional recognition of the Independence of that Republic, and the diplomatic intrigues connected therewith; that the characteristic obstinacy of their race, and the exasperation of feeling from the loss of so valuable a Territory, might have ultimately led to a War, may be admitted. Our Congress, however, carefully endeavored to remove all cause of hostility on such account, by acknowledging a disputed boundary between Texas and Mexico, in the very act of Annexation, and giving assurance of liberal terms in its adjustment. In this posture of affairs, without consultation with Congress though in Session, by authority of the Executive, as Military Commander merely, our Army was made to take possession of the whole Territory in question. Resistance was attempted—hostilities ensued, and we are thus involved in war on a point of honor—the Constitutional Department of our own Government never having authorized an appeal to force for the Country in dispute, nor defined any objects for the attainment of which it should be waged. While our arms are signalized by victories worthy of the Nation's renown, and the spirit of the people is ready to uphold the honor of our flag at any sacrifice, it still remains a momentous question, under our Institutions, whether Congress can be superseded in the power to make War, and the authority given to the Executive, only to effectuate the will of the Legislature, can be used to determine and settle the policy of the Country, in matters of boundary, or any other.

But, with the War actually existing, and demanding a vast increase in the Public expenditure, the income of the Government is put to hazard, by experiments upon the Revenue, Finances, and Currency. The public sentiment has long since decided, that the Federal Government shall be maintained, in time of peace at least, by duties on Foreign Imports. It may be assumed to have been equally well settled in the practice of the nation, that in making such levies, discriminations might be allowed in the selection of subjects of Revenue, and in the amounts imposed, to give encouragement to the productions of our own industry. It is now declared, that this practice has always been a mischievous error; and, in the midst of the exigencies of the Treasury, a Tariff of duties, yielding $27,000,000 per year, has been abandoned in favor of a theoretical system, not expected to produce more, if as much, to the end that *protection* may be no longer recognized, in raising Revenue. We are, therefore, probably destined to witness a loss in the Revenue, brought about by a change aiming at Revenue only. With appropriations exceeding $50,000,000 per annum, and an income, less than Thirty Millions, a resort to higher duties, or Direct Taxation, must soon be inevitable. These additional burthens are not likely to be meliorated, but will be felt with the more severity, from another solemn Act of Congress at the last session, ordinarily called the Sub Treasury Law. By this, it is required, that from, after the 1st day of January next, whatever amount of exaction may be made upon the people by the Government, shall be paid in Gold and Silver Coin only, or in Treasury Notes of the United States. If this law is to be evaded by the Officers, charged with its execution, (as was said to have been the case in its former partial operation,) its passage was but trifling with the public intelligence. If it is to be executed in the rigor of its conception, it will needlessly and mischievously add to the necessary burthens of the Government. With a prospect before us of increased levies, to be paid only in the precious metals, except when Treasury Notes, the evidence of the Government's indebtedness, can be procured in their stead, we cannot but welcome any demonstration of public opinion, which promises a change of counsels.

In a separate communication, the progress which has been made in completing the Letter Books of the early Governors, and collecting Documents pertaining to our Revolutionary History, under the Resolution of the last Session, will be detailed with further suggestions thereon.

It is needless to do more than mention the urgent necessity of providing a suitable enclosure around the grounds of the Capitol.

Having been legally notified of the deaths of Messrs. Robert Melvin and Thomas L. Hutchinson, Senators elect to the present Legislature, and of the resignations of Messrs. Haynes Richardson and James K. Lea, Members elect to the House of Commons, from the Counties of Anson and Caswell, I have issued Writs of Election to fill the several vacancies.

The resignation of Justices of the Peace, received at this Office in the past two years, will be found in the accompanying file, marked A.

I also transmit herewith, the Proceedings of sundry State Legislatures, upon various subjects, which I have been requested to lay before the General Assembly.

My Letter Book will be submitted to your inspection by my Private Secretary, whenever required.

In conclusion, I commend to your calm review, every interest of the people of North Carolina, beseeching you to bear in mind, that however anxious may be your desire to conclude your labors as early as practicable, any measure of benefit to your constituents, now overlooked or passed by, must be postponed two years later in the day and generation to which we belong.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, November 17th, 1846.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1846.

In the SENATE, 46 members answered to their names. After being duly sworn, Mr. Waddell, of Orange, moved that the Senate proceed to the exection of a Speaker, and nominated for the station that veteran Whig, Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax. The name of L. D. Wilson, of Edgecomb (Loco Foco) was added to the nomination, by Mr. Cameron, of Cumberland.

The Senate then proceeded to vote, when the Clerk announced the result as follows:

For Andrew Joyner,	24
For L. D. Wilson,	20

[A party vote.]

Col. Joyner, having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. Waddell and Cameron, from whence he delivered a most appropriate Address, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Patterson then nominated Henry W. Miller, (Whig) of Raleigh, as Principal Clerk. No one being named in opposition, Mr. Miller received 38 votes, and was declared duly elected.

For Reading Clerk, Mr. Francis nominated H. W. Husted, (Whig) of Raleigh, and Mr. Graves added the name of Perrin Busbee. The vote was as follows:

For Husted,	25
For Busbee,	21

So Mr. Husted was duly elected.

Green Hill, of Raleigh, was elected Principal Doorkeeper by 5 votes over Page, Loco Foco.

For Assistant Doorkeeper, there were several competitors. On the 8th vote, Patrick McGowan was elected, the Loco Focos having made a piteous appeal to the Whigs, to let them have *one* Doorkeeper to attend their Caucuses.

Mr. Waddell then stated to the Senate, that Mr. Gilchrist, the Senator elect from the 31st District, had arrived in the city without the Sheriff's certificate of his election, but that there were two Senators present who could testify to his election, and he had been furnished with a certificate of the fact from the member of the Commons from Richmond. Mr. Steele, (which he read); and he therefore moved that Mr. Gilchrist be permitted to qualify and take his seat. He stated that the evidence was sufficient to satisfy Senators, though he admitted that the certificate of the Sheriff was higher, and perhaps the only plenary evidence. He further remarked that it was common in the Congress of the United States to admit members to their seats, in the absence of formal certificates, upon such evidence; and instanced a case in the Senate, in which the Hon. W. P. Mangum was inducted into his seat on the statement of Mr Benton that his colleague (Mr. Graham) was on his way to Washington with the official evidence of his election. He should not, however, press the matter, should any objection be raised to it.

Mr. Graves, from Caswell, remarked that he did not regard the certificate of the Sheriff as the only evidence of election. He had not recently examined the law on the subject, but his recollection of it was, that the Sheriff was required to furnish the *Senate* with his certificate, and if he failed to do so, it was not the fault of the member elect, who had a right to his seat upon other evidence.

Mr. Waddell was glad that his friend from Caswell was in favor of his motion, though upon different grounds from those urged by him, in which he differed *toto cœlo* from the Senator. He was for placing it upon the old parliamentary rule, that all deliberative bodies were the proper judges of the qualifications of its members, and upon custom which made the law in all cases; and cited the precedent to which he had alluded, furnished by one of the highest legislative bodies in the world, as a case in point. He concluded by calling upon the Senators who possessed the knowledge of Mr. G's election, to state it to the Senate.

Upon which, Mr. Cameron stated that he had knowledge of his election, and seconded the motion of Mr. Waddell. The Senator from Moore, Mr. Kelly, also bore testimony to the same fact. Mr. Gilchrist was then qualified and took his seat.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS was called to order by Charles Manly, Esq., Principal Clerk. A quorum appearing, Johnston Busbee, Esq., administered the usual oaths of qualification; which tedious business being over,

Mr. Gilliam, of Granville, proposed the name of the Hon. Edward Stanly, (Whig) of Beaufort, as Speaker; Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, added to the nomination, D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, (Loco Foco.)

The House proceeded to vote as follows:

For Stanly,	65
For Courts,	47

[Besides Whig votes, Mr. St

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 24, 1846.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.—The reader will find in the Letters of our special Reporter the particulars of the election of the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER and the Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM as the Senators in Congress from North Carolina—the former in Mr. Haywood's place, till the 4th of March 1849; the latter for six years from the 4th of March 1847, when his present term of service will expire.

We cannot sufficiently express our high gratification at this result, so honorable to the Legislature, so acceptable to the people, so full of promise of usefulness and distinction to the Old North State. The re-election of Mr. Mangum was expected as a matter of course. But some Whigs have feared, and the Locofoco party have hoped, to see dissensions in the Whig ranks in regard to the successor of Mr. Haywood. So many names of good and true and well qualified Whigs had been mentioned, that it might well be supposed that there would be some jarring among their friends. But when the name of George E. Badger was presented, all difficulties vanished, and a united front was presented. Mr. Badger had expressly declared that he was not a candidate, and even his most intimate friends did not know, and perhaps do not know yet, whether he would accept or decline the office tendered to him. He was not in Raleigh from the commencement of the session until after his election. Under these circumstances, his election is most honorable to him, and not less honorable to those who looked above all personal preferences, all local considerations, in the leading desire to send to the Senate *the great intellect of the State*, in the person of one whose private virtues fit him to illustrate her character, as his talents qualify him to represent her sovereignty.

RE-DISTRICTING.—It gives us great pleasure to state, as we do upon reliable authority, that the Whigs in the Legislature are almost if not all of them unanimous in favor of this great measure of public justice. It is believed that not more than one of our number is opposed to it. Our Republican System of Government is no longer to remain mutilated! The minority is no longer to rule the majority!

THE MESSAGE.—We are so crowded as to leave no space to refer as we would wish to the various and important views and recommendations of Gov. GRAHAM'S Message. Of course it will be universally read, and its manly and truly patriotic character will be as universally admired, even by those who may differ from its author in politics or in regard to some particular recommendation.

The most important subjects are, the State's liabilities for the Rail Roads; the necessity and modes of increasing the Public Revenue; the unjust, unfriendly, and undignified legislation of Virginia, and the improvement of our home interests to which that legislation ought to excite us; a change in the Judiciary System; with a few admirable remarks on the Mexican War, the Tariff, and the Sub-Treasury.

If we should single out any portion of the Message, which, as to both manner and matter, we are more pleased with than any other, it is that relating to our neighbor, Virginia. And we are especially gratified that it is brought to bear so strongly in favor of improvements calculated to build up Fayetteville, and concentrate the trade of the State here, instead of allowing it to swell the importance of those who want only insult her.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—As the time of arrival of the Raleigh papers would enable us to furnish our readers, from them, with the proceedings only up to the previous Wednesday or Thursday, we have employed a Reporter, who will bring up the Journal to the latest practicable date.

IMPORTANT.—*Call on North Carolina for Troops*.—The President of the United States has called for nine additional Regiments of Volunteers, for immediate service, and one of them is to be taken from this State. The others are to come from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The whole number is estimated at from 6,500 to 7,000 men. Our Regiment is to rendezvous at Wilmington.

Gov. Graham received the requisition from the President, and instantly issued his General Order, calling on the Companies which were selected by lot during the Summer to assemble without delay.

The act under which they volunteered declares that they may be accepted "to serve 12 months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or, to the end of the war unless sooner discharged." But the call now made by the President requires that the troops shall serve "*during the war with Mexico unless sooner discharged.*"

This is a very important variation from the original understanding under which the volunteers come forward; and the President appears to have felt that it might interpose a serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the object, for he says to Gov. Graham,—

"By the act of Congress above referred to, (13th May,) it will be seen that the terms of service are for 'twelve months, or to the end of the War, unless sooner discharged;' and it may be, that the Regiment, which has been enrolled in your State, and is now in readiness to enter the service, may regard their offer as made with reference to the former period. Should this be so, your Excellency will cause them to be informed, that the engagement required by this requisition, is to the end of the War with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, and on this condition only, will their service be required. With this understanding, the Regiment will be accepted. If the modification suggested, should not be acceptable to the Regiment which has tendered its services, you are respectfully requested to proceed, without delay, to enrol and organize one, in fulfilment of this requisition."

The Governor therefore calls upon each Captain forthwith to muster his Company, and make known these terms, and report the decision as soon as practicable to the Adjutant General. In case of accepting the present terms, the Companies to be in readiness for marching orders without delay.—$21 will be paid, at Wilmington, to each private and non-commissioned officer, to pay for, or provide, clothing for 6 months, and 50 cents for every 20 miles travel to Wilmington. Strict care is enjoined that none over 45 or under 18, or not possessed of physical strength or vigor, be received as a private.

The Companies selected by lot, were, from Rowan, Orange, Buncombe, Lenoir, Ashe, Surry, Davidson, Cherokee, McDowell, and Caswell.

The Governor calls upon the Captains of those Companies which volunteered but were not selected by lot, to call them together, to the end that, if needed, they may fill any vacancy caused by the refusal or rejection of any of the present Companies.

The Governor closes his Order by the remark,

"The utmost promptitude is urged in the execution of this Order, and no doubt is entertained of the zeal and alacrity, with which the Troops will respond to this call of their Country."

The Regiment is to consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col., 1 Major, 1 Serg't Major, 1 Qu. Master Sergeant, 2 Principal Musicians; ten Companies, each to consist of 1 Captain, 1 1st Lieut., 2 2d Lieuts., 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 80 Privates. The number of privates must in no event be less than 64 effective men.

A very important question at once occurs, whether the Companies which volunteered last Summer will accept the terms now offered? It is certain that their utmost expectation then was, that they would be required to serve for one year. The very circumstance which has made it the undoubted policy of the government to take them for the full term of the war, will doubtless make the volunteers hesitate about going, viz: the utter uncertainty of the duration of the war,—indeed the probability that it will be of very long duration. We therefore doubt whether any one of the Companies will accept the present terms. But we do not doubt, that there will be some in all the companies who will go, and that there are many in counties from which no Company volunteered, who would also be willing and glad to go. We believe that in this town and county, for instance, a full Company may be raised if undertaken by the proper persons, and in the proper spirit, and the selection of their officers be confided to themselves, as it should be. Anticipating the failure of the selected Regiment, we wish, for the honor of the State and of the country, that immediate steps may be taken, in all parts, to enrol volunteers, even if it be but 10 or 20 men in a county, that by uniting several counties a full Company may thus be obtained. If something of this sort be not done, we anticipate a draft, which is to be deprecated on every account.

We are politely informed, by the Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal in this place, that he has received orders for the arming and equipping of the Regiment called out as above, and for the prompt despatching of 1000 stands of Muskets to the Charleston Arsenal for the South Carolina Regiment. They were shipped yesterday by the steamer to Wilmington.

The call for Volunteers has taken the country by surprise, and has excited suspicions not at all creditable to the Administration.

A few weeks ago, as our readers will recollect, the official organ was full of fight. We were to "strike blow after blow," to take Tampico, Saltillo, Victoria, &c. Suddenly, the tune was changed: it was intimated that Gen. Taylor was vested with a discretion to go forward or not; he had called for no more volunteers, and had 20,000 troops in the army of the Rio Grande. Then came the official letter of Secretary Marcy, dated Oct. 16, declaring that it was not contemplated to make any further call for volunteers, for that a sufficient force for the war had already been called into service. Just one month after this letter was written, the same Secretary, without any change of affairs, so far as can be seen, has called for about 7000 volunteers.

What is the secret of all these contradictory sayings and doings? The capitalists of the North, who are peculiarly sensitive to all these matters, account for it in this way: The government wished to borrow money: it it were known that a large additional force was to be called for, the loan would of course be taken with less avidity, and a higher rate of interest asked, because it would thus be apparent that more loans would be required.—But, by making it appear that no more troops were wanted, and no more expense was to be incurred, and possibly that there was a hope of peace without further operations, the money would be had upon better terms. *The very day after the loan was effected, the troops were called for!*

If this be the policy under which the organ and Secretary Marcy have acted, it is exactly worthy of the cutest horse-jockey, who is not content to leave his victim blindly to make a bad bargain, but assists him by throwing him off his guard by false statements. Such tricks are not considered part cularly honest in a horse swap, but they will doubtless be regarded as a feather in the cap of the *present* administration.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The civil docket was passed by, in consequence of the number of State cases, most of which, however, were not tried. The case of the State vs. B. F. Atkins was removed to Bladen county, on the affidavit of the prosecutor, and of course will not be tried till the Spring Term of that Court. For the Defence, Hon. George E. Badger and W. Winslow.

The trial of Thos. H. Massey was continued, on application of the State, for the want of important witnesses. J. Winslow and D. Reid for the defendant.

A slave, indicted for Burglary, was convicted of Grand Larceny. J. Winslow and D. K. Mac Rae for the prisoner.

Robert Overton was tried for killing Wm. Hammonds, both free men of color. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, branded, and imprisoned 3 months. Hon. J. C. Dobbin and W. S. Mullins for the prisoner.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We learn that a counterfeit $20 note on the Bank of Cape Fear was passed in this town last week by a person from Moore county. We did not see it, but learn that the plate is unlike any Cape Fear Bank note.

Is it not time that something was done to break up the nests of counterfeiters with which this and the neighboring States are infested?

A man who had passed thirteen spurious $2 S. C. Notes to one man for a load of Whiskey, was arrested in Moore county a few days ago, but contrived to jump on a fleet horse and escape. One of the notes may be seen at this office.

STATE ELECTIONS.

IOWA.—The accounts are contradictory from this new State. The Union insists that the Locos have carried Legislature and all, but the following is as late as any thing we have seen:—

From a gentleman who left Marion county, in Iowa, on Friday last, we have some information which tends to settle the complexion of that district. He says that the Whigs have carried that district, electing a Senator and two Representatives; that Marion county gave eight Locofoco majority; Polk from one to eight Whig majority; in Dallas no election was held; and in Jasper the Whig majority is twenty. This will elect the whole Whig ticket, and a Whig majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

At a second trial in Vermont, Collamer, Whig, has been reelected to Congress.

The Union has lowered its tone as the Locofoco majority in the next Congress. It now estimates its majority in the House at from 5 to 12 only! What a falling off will that be from the majority of 55 in the present House! And what an emphatic rebuke of the policy of the Administration!

But it is doubtful whether the Locos will get a majority at all in the House, though they will retain the control of the Senate.

A NEW TERRITORY.—Gen. Kearney, "being duly authorized by the President of the U. States," as he says, has appointed a Governor, Secretary, Marshal, District Attorney, Treasurer, Auditor, and Judges, of New Mexico, "*a Territory of the United States.*"

The next step, after this annexation, and these wholesale appointments, by proxy, should be, to appoint his successor to the Presidential Chair, and abolish Congress as a useless piece of machinery.

P. S.—In addition to Gen. Kearney's operations, Com. Stockton, "commander-in-chief and Governor of California," as he styles himself, is playing "some fantastic tricks" in that far-off region. He has issued his proclamation, informing the inhabitants that they are duly annexed, and to be governed by officers and laws of the United States. He calls on them to elect civil officers, and kindly tells them, that where they fail to elect, he will appoint. He declares the country under martial law, orders all persons out of the country who do not agree to support his government, and requires all people to be in their houses from ten at night till sunrise in the morning, with other such regulations.

This is "extending the area of freedom," with a vengeance!

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, November 23, 1846.

The Legislature has now been in Session one week, have gotten through with the tediousness and confusion incident to organization and election of Officers, and are now ready to enter upon the more legitimate objects of their assembling. On no previous occasion have I seen more perfect harmony and good feeling exhibited by the Whig members, than on the present; and it may well be hailed as a harbinger of the unanimity and success with which the policy of the majority of the State will be carried out at the present Session. It is true that the Whigs of the Senate have elected a Locofoco Assistant Doorkeeper, yet it is a small matter, and brought about, it is said, through a mistake. But, notwithstanding the smallness of the office, I must be permitted to say, that I can see no reasonable excuse for any Whig voting for so notorious and brawling a Locofoco for *any* office, as Pat. McGowan is well known to be.

Gov. Graham's Message has been the all-absorbing topic of Legislative conversation since its transmission to the Assembly. It is, I believe, by *every* one, regarded as one of the ablest Communications which has ever been promulged from the Executive Department of the State. Indeed, I heard a Democratic member of the Legislature say, that so clear and lucid were its expositions of the important interests of North Carolina, that instead of 5 copies being ordered for each member, at least 10 copies for each should have been printed, and that it should be placed in the hands of every voter in the State, and he would so have moved, had he not been overruled by the solicitations of a Locofoco member by his side.

On Friday last, the two Houses entered into an election of U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. W. H. Haywood, Jr., and I am more than proud in announcing to your readers, that our gifted and talented fellow-citizen, Hon. George E. Badger, has been chosen to fill that distinguished post of honor and trust. Notwithstanding the confident belief of the Locofocos, that the Whigs would have a flare-up relative to their nominee for this office, their hopes are now all buried in oblivion, and they still see them, after the conflict is over, presenting the same unbroken front, and the greatest union and harmony existing in the Whig ranks.

But, aside from the exultation incident to mere party triumph, it is a consideration over which *every* friend of North Carolina may well rejoice, that the services of one so distinguished for his transcendant endowment of all the requisites for so exalted a station, and which the *entire unity* acknowledged to centre in him, have been secured to the State. Now, indeed, will may North Carolina point to her two distinguished sons in the National Senate, and defy a comparison with any other State in the confederacy.

I will now proceed to give you a brief summary of the doings of the two Houses. And inferring that you will avail yourself of our City papers, to gather their proceedings as far as published, I will begin with *Tuesday*, when a message was received from the House, announcing their concurrence in the proposition to raise a Joint Select Committee, of five, on the part of each House, to take into consideration the Resolutions and memorials of other States, accompanying the Governor's Message, and the appointment of Messrs Wellborn, Adams, Ferebee, N. Wilson and Murphy, their branch of that Committee. The Senate appointed Messrs. Waddell, Kerr, Thompson, Gilchrist and Ashe as part of the Committee. A Resolution was submitted, appropriating seats for Reporters, &c. A Message was received from the House, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of four, on the part of each House, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Cherokee Lands, naming Messrs. Frances, Graves, Patterson and Hawkins as their part of the Committee. A proposition from the House, which was agreed to, to raise the National Flag on the Capitol whilst the two Houses are in session.—Another proposition, providing for a Joint Committee of two from each House, to consider that part of the Governor's Message relative to enclosing the Capitol, naming Messrs. Wilder and Washington the Committee on the part of the House. Agreed to. Messrs. Elmington and Speight form the Senate's Committee.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, a Message was sent to the House proposing to go into an election for U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. W. H. Haywood, Jr. on to-morrow at 12 o'clock and announcing Hon. Geo. E. Badger as in nomination for that office; which was agreed to by the House, and the Senate appointed Messrs. Moody and Drake their Committee to superintend the Election. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Commons on *Thursday*, Mr. W. F. Jones of Rutherford, introduced a Memorial, praying the creation of a new County out of a part of Rutherford, to be called Lafayette. Referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. W. F. Jones, E. P. Miller, Grogge, Reid and Flemming. The Senate sent a Message concurring in the proposition to raise a Joint Select Committee on the Cherokee Lands. Mr. Hawkins presented a Memorial from Frances E. Rives, praying to have conveyed on him certain rights and privileges as Proprietor of a portion of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. On motion of Mr. D. A. Barnes it was laid on the table. A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Haywood of Chatham, authorizing the Governor to receive Releases from certain purchasers of Cherokee Lands, which was read and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. A Message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into an election for U. S. Senator to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in place of Hon. Mr. Haywood, resigned; which was agreed to, and Messrs. Fagg and Hawkins were appointed a Committee to superintend the election on the part of the House. Mr. Mebane introduced a Bill to incorporate the "Caldwell Institute," in the Town of Hillsborough, which was read first time, and referred, on his motion, to the Committee on Education. The House then adjourned.

After the reading of the Journal in the Senate, on *Friday*, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Albright, Stallings, McMillan, Bogle, Gavin, Carter, Tomlinson.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Francis, Melchor, Kelly, Hester, Exum, Ferrand, and Eborn.

Judiciary—Messrs. Waddell, Graves, Poindexter, Woodfin, Hawkins, Gilmer, and Wilson.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Patterson, Moody, Kerr, Hill, Ashe, Thompson, and Howard.

Education, &c—Messrs. Elmingham, Speight, Hogan, Mills, Drake, Russell, and Boyd.

Claims—Messrs. Cameron, Stowe, Thomas, Gilchrist, Daniel, Hargrave, and Street.

Mr Cameron presented a memorial from citizens of Cumberland; and Mr Patterson submitted sundry resolutions, the nature of which I did not distinctly understand. They were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Graves called the name of Asa Biggs to the nomination for U. S. Senator, and the hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

For Geo. E. Badger—Messrs. Speaker, Albright, Barnard, Bogle, Carter, Cowper, Daniel, Eborn, Elmingham, Francis, Gilmer, Gilchrist, Halsey, Hogan, Howard, Kelly, Kerr, McMillan, Melchor, Moody, Patterson, Poindexter, Russell, Thomas, Woddell and Woodfin—26.

For Asa Biggs—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Exum, Ferrand, Gavin, Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Hill, Mills, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Street, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, Wilson and Wynne—22.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Secretary of State, when Wm. Hill, the present worthy incumbent, received every vote cast, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on Friday, the Speaker appointed the following Standing Committees:

On the Judiciary—Messrs Gilliam, Paine, Washington, G. A. Miller, Herrin, Hicks, Courts, Ellis and Wilder.

Finance—Messrs. Mebane, Puryear, Peebles, Adams, Sanders, Moye, Hall and Austin.

Private Bills—Messrs. D. A. Barnes, Boyd, Skinner, Jackson, Credle, Harrison, Pullock, Holeman, Russell, Williamson, Riblin, Webster, Ferguson and McCurry.

A proposition was received from the Senate, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an Agricultural, Mineralogical and Geological Survey of the State, be referred to a Select Committee of five on the part of each House, which was agreed to. Like proposition was made in relation to the existing arrangement of Districts for the election of Representatives to Congress, which was agreed to.

The memorial of Francis E. Rives was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Paine submitted two Resolutions providing for the reference of the several recommendations in the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees, &c., which were adopted.

Bills presented—One to change the location of the Court House in Lincoln county. One to raise a new county out of portions of Iredell, Wilkes, and Lincoln, to be called Graham—both of which were referred to Select Committees. Another, to amend the 30th chapter of Revised Statutes, which was referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hawkins, of Warren, a resolution, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

At 12 o'clock, the House proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator, when Hon. George E. Badger received 61 votes, and Asa Biggs 51. [The votes in our next.]

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election, reported that George E. Badger had received a majority of the whole number of votes cast in both Houses, and was therefore duly elected.

A message from the Senate, proposing an election immediately for Secretary of State; which was agreed to. Wm Hill, the present veteran and faithful incumbent, received the whole number of votes cast, and was of course elected for 2 years.

Some unimportant business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

[The crowded state of our columns obliges us to condense our Reporter's account of Saturday's proceedings, as follows:]

In the Senate, the Governor's Message was referred to various Committees.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum was elected U. S. Senator. Vote in the Senate, Mangum 27, J. J. McKay 21. In the House, Mangum 61, McKay 49. Total 88 to 70.

An ineffectual vote was made for Solicitor of the 2d Circut. Messrs Hawks, Hubbard and Stephenson being in nomination.

A number of private bills were introduced.—Monday, (yesterday,) was fixed on for electing Solicitors in the 2d, 4th and 5th Circuits.

A pleasant debate sprung up in the Senate, on Saturday, on the presentation of the Resolution of Mr. Francis, relative to informing Mr. Badger of his election, &c., and *requesting him to accept the office &c.*

Mr. Waddell, of Orange, intimated that perhaps it was asking too much of the Democratic Senators, to *request* Mr. Badger to *accept* an office, which they had not voted to bestow upon him; whereupon, Mr. Cameron, of your County, moved to amend the Resolution by striking out the *request*. Mr. Francis immediately said, that he had copied the Resolution *literally* from the Journal of the Democratic Senate of 1842, on the election of Senator Haywood, and he certainly had not expected opposition to the passage of a similar one, particularly from the source whence objection had now arisen. Mr. Waddell then said, since we have so good a Democratic precedent, and inasmuch as he sew around him so many distinguished gentlemen who belonged to that respectable body in 1842, he must insist, as a matter of courtesy, upon a rigid adherence to so good a precedent, and contend for the passage of the Resolution as it stood. Mr. Street, of Craven, expressed his gratification at finding that Whig Senators were studying the Journals of the Democratic Senate of '42; he was in hopes they would continue their studies, and that the footprints which they would there find, would lead them into the good paths of Democracy. After several other brief speeches, all in the best humor, Mr. Cameron said that the object of his proposition had been consummated, viz: the exciting of a good-humored debate, and the providence of the best feelings among Senators, and he therefore would withdraw his motion. The Resolution, as first presented, was then passed by a considerable majority.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Alabama papers state, that in consequence of the very favorable season for five weeks past, the crop will be an average one, instead of being largely deficient, as was at first supposed.

Will the Editor of the Wilmington Journal be good enough to inform us *how* it is known that the Whig Governor elect of New York is an abolitionist? We have never seen the slightest evidence that such is the fact, nor, so far as we recollect, have we ever seen such an assertion made before. Indeed the New York papers inform us expressly, not only that the abolitionists ran their own candidate for Governor, *against* Young, but that he received very nearly the usual vote of that faction. We are disposed, therefore, to deny the truth of the assertion, but will wait for the Journal's proof.

But the Journal goes on to pronounce it "a stigma upon the Whigs who participated in his election." If it be so, we respectfully ask the Journal to answer the further question, whether it is not equally a stigma upon those Locofocos who voted for Gardiner, the Locofoco Lieutenant Governor elect, who has put in print his opinion, in reply to a question by the abolitionists, that in voting there should be no distinction between black and white?

When will the Journal, and the great majority of its party presses, become *honest* enough to abandon this wretched humbuggery, and admit, what is so notorious as to be admitted by some of its own party, that abolitionism is not confined to either political party? With that fact admitted, we of the South might cease our allusions to the subject, except in condemnation of the common enemy—and that is the only way in which it should ever be mentioned in a Southern paper.

The Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Jewett & Co. at Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss about $1500.

FROM EUROPE.—15 *days later*.—The Great Western at New York, and the Acadia, at Boston, bring English papers to the 4th inst.

The Food Riots in Ireland were more and more alarming. Some counties were almost in a state of insurrection. Murders, and mobs, and robberies, even of the clergy, were common in open day. Some of the rioters were persons who were offered employment on the public works, but were prevented from accepting it by intimidation.

The English Cabinet had been deliberating upon an early call of Parliament, for the purpose, among other things, of admitting grain free of duty. But Mr. Bancroft, American Minister, had arrived, and stated that the supply of grain in our ports for exportation was ample; and the call was not made.

In the midst of all this scarcity and high price of food, the manufacturers expected to be obliged to suspend operations two days in every week, because cotton was so high and goods so low, that their operations afforded no profit.

An insurrection had broken out in Portugal.

The English papers say but little about the capture of Monterey.

Cotton had further advanced ½ d. in consequence of accounts of short crop, but later accounts of fine weather for picking had checked speculation, and lowered prices. Quotations 5 to 7¼ d. (equal to 5½ to 14 cents.) Flour had declined about a shilling. Indian Corn had risen.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 14th contains news from Monterey to the 29th ult. by the steamship Virginia, in which came passengers a number of officers, among them Capt. Gatlin, 7th Inf., who was wounded in the battle.

Capt. Randolph Ridgely—Terrible Accident.—Maj. Dashiell, U. S. Paymaster, brought intelligence that has cast a gloom over every heart. He states that on the 25th ult., as Captain Ridgely was riding into town to dine with Lieut. Mackall, his horse slipped on the smooth pavement, and he was thrown with such violence against a rock as to cause a severe fracture of the skull! The world never produced a braver man or better soldier than Randolph Ridgely. A nobler spirit was never encased in the human form—a kinder heart never beat.

In an affray between two Texans named Peche and Allen, in Matamoras on the 27th ult. the latter was killed by a blow and a kick. No weapons were used.

Daniel Murphy and John Kinsey fought a duel opposite Matamoras on the 2d inst. Murphy was severely wounded in the side.

The health of Matamoras is represented as very much improved.

Two companies of Artillery broke up their quarters at Matamoras on the 3d inst., and would leave immediately for Monterey.

Reports were current at Matamoras on the 4th inst., among the Mexican residents that Tampico had been taken by our squadron. The Americans did not know what to make of the report.

Lieut. Armistead, U. S. Army, who lately brought despatches express to Gen. Taylor, arrived safe at Monterey. The despatches, I'm told, directed the General to send a command against Tampico, provided in its composition he could spare two thirds regulars. This I understand will not be done. He further brought instructions to Gen. T. to draw his supplies as much as possible from the people here, paying them what he believes to be a fair price for them.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

MONTERREY, Mexico, Oct. 20, 1846.

Gentlemen: I can only repeat that I have no news to send you—no movements have been made in the army and none are contemplated at present. The health of the army is bad, a very heavy proportion of officers and men being on the sick list. Dysentary and intermittent fevers are the prevailing complaints; many are suffering with both, and such unfortunates can well exclaim: "Our sufferings *is* intolerable." I speak *feelingly* on the subject, for I am one of the doubly stricken. The 8th Infantry, for illustration, numbers about 300 men; last evening only 164 appeared at parade, the residue being either sick or wounded, or on guard. A fully appointed regiment ought to have about 40 commissioned officers; the 8th has 13 in the field. 4 of whom are sick, to-day, and one, (Lieut. Wainwright) wounded and sick. The 7th Infantry came out to Corpus Christi with about 500 men, and all the officers but three or four. It now numbers 336 men, and last evening only 138 appeared on parade, the residue being sick, wounded, or on guard. These are tolerably fair samples of the health of the Army. Maj. Lear, of whose recovery hopes were entertained, is, I regret to say, in a very low state.

It is rumored and believed here that Santa Anna, in consequence of information obtained from the captured despatches from our Government to Gen. Taylor, is preparing to send a strong force to Tampico. Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi, or was, a few days since.

The weather is getting so cool at night and morning that fires would be comfortable—in truth they are necessary to real comfort, but there is not a solitary fireplace in Monterey. As to fruit, we have enough. The road between Saltillo and this place is lined with donkeys and mules, loaded with apples, oranges, pears, lemons, pomegranates, figs, bananas, etc., etc. All these grow in Monterey, but the two Armies have nearly cleared the vast number of orchards of their fruits. The market, near the main plaza, is filled with meat, vegetables and fruit.

MIER, Mexico, Oct 20th, 1846.

Gentlemen: I have again taken advantage of a cessation of hostilities, to return home, and am now speeding on my way as fast as possible. We left Monterey on the morning of the 24th October, with a train of 100 wagons escorted by a detachment of dragoons under Capt. Campbell. We have yet our company a number of wounded officers and men, and others who have been invalided on account of sickness. Col. Gates is of the 7th Infantry, who was wounded in the assault storming the town, and has likewise been very sore. is on his way to recruit his health among the hospitable citizens of New Orleans. Capt. Downing, of the Mississippi regiment, who was wounded in the arm in the affair on the heights, is also with us, on his way home. There was still a great deal of sickness at Monterey when we left. Maj. Lear was very low, not expected to live. Col. McClung is recovering fast. Gen. Butler is able to ride about. I called on the commanding officers just before leaving, and found them in good spirits. All send complimentary and kind wishes to their friends. Gen. Taylor assured me that he should make no movement further than to take possession of Saltillo, until he received reinforcements. The volunteer and regular officers had been so reduced by sickness and death, and by discharges, that the forces were too weak for the responsible work before them. The people at Monterey and this side, seem more spiteful towards us than ever. From the former place they are constantly moving towards San Luis Potosi. I am so confident in the wisdom of our Government, that I am sure a new policy will be pursued in the future operations of our Army in Mexico. It is useless to *conciliate*—this has been demonstrated. It is useless to expend our means on the enemy's country, for they charge the highest prices, and receive our money with one hand, whilst they would cut our throats with the other. As to their *donations*, they do no more harm than good. We must whip them into a family union before we can negotiate with them. They must be compelled to become either Mexicans or Americans, and those who choose to preserve their nationality must do so at once, and organize a Government that shall be responsible.

This place is now very dull and sickly, half the people suffering with fever and ague. Major Lawless of New Orleans, who is with us, introduced me to a Mexican family at Cerralvo, with whom we dined. The dinner was very excellent, but served up in the most primitive style. No knives or forks were furnished us, but we had already learned how to do without such fine things. The use of either hot loaves for handles, or was cut up into pieces of mouthfuls. As to the bread, it was equal to Dutch, and we had to do was to tear off a piece of it, but the which is as tough as rotten leather, beat it into soup, dip up the food, *and eat as you can!* It requires a little practice to do this adroitly, but we had already got the hang of it.

POINT ISABEL, Nov. 8th.

Maj. Dashiell is here waiting impatiently for a conveyance. He informs me that before leaving Monterey, a messenger had arrived six days from Gen. Wool. That officer was within a short distance of Monclova, with his command, and with fifty days' provisions. It was understood at Monterey that Gen. Wool had been ordered by Gen. Taylor to send a detachment of his troops to Chihuahua, and then join the Army at Monterey. I thank you will find I am correct in my opinion that no important movement will be made by Gen. Taylor until he receives considerable reinforcements. His own opinion on the subject is certainly pretty good evidence.

BRAZOS, (La.) Nov. 13, 1846.

The Virginia has arrived with us, at last, but we have had a tough time of it. I can assure you. We left the Brazos on the evening of the 5th, with 150 passengers, most of whom were discharged volunteers. Half of these people were wounded or sick, some having lost their legs, others their arms, and others being wounded in their arms and legs. Night before last a discharged soldier, who was wounded in the battles of last May, and had been in the hospital at Point Isabel ever since, died on board, and was buried at sea. Had a severe gale caught us, four or five more would undoubtedly have died. Will you believe me when I tell you that with all these sick and wounded and *dying* men, not a surgeon or nurse was sent along to attend upon them, not a particle of medicine furnished, not a patch of linen for dressing wounds? Such is the truth, and such, I understood, is the usual manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or become sick, are sent home, like old horses, turned out to die! The Virginia has no accommodations for passengers, having but *eight berths*, and you may be assured that the condition of the sick was horrible. Capt. Tucker did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings, but, of course, not much could be done without means. We ran against a head wind all the way out. Three days ago many of the steerage passengers were out of provisions, and night before last the fuel was completely exhausted, leaving us with a light breeze against us. Yesterday it was perfectly calm. Capt. Tucker distributed (gratis) rations among those who were out of provisions. More cabin passengers having been permitted to come out than he expected, the provisions for the cabin were nearly out. Had we been visited by a norther at this time, many must have perished from hunger as well as sickness.

THE VERY LATEST FROM MONTEREY.

We yesterday received, after our main news from the Army was made up, a letter from a distinguished officer of the American Army of Monterey, which is three days later than anything we have seen. That portion of it in relation to Bustamente we look upon as rather doubtful, although the old general may have been sent up in the neighborhood of Chihuhua and Sonora to look after Gen. Wool. We make extracts from the letter, which is dated:

MONTEREY, Oct. 29, 1846.

Poor Ridgely is dead. He was buried yesterday and is mourned by the entire Army. Maj. Lear will not live twenty-four hours longer. We have late news from San Louis de Potosi to the effect that Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men and no less than *thirty-seven generals!* He was recruiting daily, but his intentions were not known. It is rumored that Bustamente has gone north, in the direction of Chihuahua, to meet Gen. Wool, and farther it is positively asserted that the Indians are killing and laying waste all before them in the latter State. Not a line more in the shape of news. Yours, &c., &c.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Connor, Mr. GEORGE CHAS. McKINNELL, a native of Scotland, to Miss MARTHA A. SMITH.

In this county, on the 12th inst. by the Rev'd Evander McNair, DUNCAN SHAW, Esq. to Miss CATHARINE GILLIS, daughter of Col. David Gillis, all of this county.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Mr. EDWIN P. LOVE, to Mrs. JULIA McTAGGART.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, to Miss HARRIET SOPHIA BROWN, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Brown.

DIED,

At the U. S. Arsenal, near this town, on the 21st inst. Mr. JACOB D. ARMSTRONG, a native of France, and a Soldier who had served his adopted country well and faithfully since 1808.

In New York, on the 13th inst., JOHN D. eldest son of Mr. Jas. Martine of this place. [Obituary notice in our next.

In Columbus county, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, only son of M. James N. Crosby, aged 5 years and 1 months.

At San Augustine City, Texas, 20th Sept., Mr. SAMUEL BENTON, youngest and last brother of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, aged about 60 years. Mr. Benton was a native of North Carolina. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than thirty years.

In Sampson county, on the 3d inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD KELLY, aged 20.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 24.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	27½ a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8½ a 9	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt, bus.	50 a 60
Cassimere, P. F.	18 a 19	Ditto, sacks,	85 a 2
Flour,	7½ a 8	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Brown ex.	21 a 22
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 a 10,			11 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. Corn plenty at 60 to 65. Flour 7½ a 8. Oats 30 to 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has suddenly fallen, without any causes apparently, from 3 45 to 2 75. Sales about 600 bbls. mostly to distillers. No transactions in Rosin and Spirits. Tar in demand at 2 50. Shingles in request at 2 50 to 2 87½. 250,000 feet early of River Lumber in Market, and sales difficult to effect, at 8 to 9 for Flooring, 6½ for Wide, and 5 25 for Scantling. Only three rafts Timber on sale. Prices 5 50 to 7 50 for mill. Fayetteville Flour 6 to 6 50. Corn from store 55. A cargo of 3100 bushels Salt sold at a price not stated and gone into Custom House to await the low duties of the new tariff, which goes into operation on Tuesday next.

No change in Cheraw market. Cotton 9 a 9½. Cotton at Columbia, 8½ to 9½; charleston 9 to 9¾. At New York cotton has fallen between ½ cent. Flour has fallen to 5 50. Corn 74 to 83.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 19.—Cotton—Sales of 300 bales to-day at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Monday, (yesterday,) at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Tuesday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Wednesday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Thursday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Friday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Saturday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Monday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Tuesday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Wednesday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Thursday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Friday at 9¼ cts. Sales of 200 bales on Saturday

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ. Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF **Goods** suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains; Calf wool; Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpaccas; Bombazines; Prints; Chalk Lustres; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and in many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low for Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St. near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Overshoes; with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' Coney Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Scott, and Glazed Caps; cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambury Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Frankfin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Canebottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus.

E. W. W.
Nov. 10, 1846. 30tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

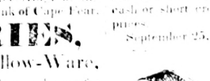
&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarns, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

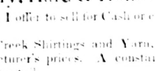
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 30tf

HENRIETTA.



FAYETTEVILLE.



FAYETTEVILLE.

THE attention of the public is solicited to the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina.* And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., with funds in hand to pay Freight, will be forwarded through that route *Free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Hauling, and Commissions. And all consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand to pay the same, will be forwarded to their order for Storage and Commissions.

The Company are running on the Cape Fear River *three Steamers* and *six Lighters*. One of the Steamers draws but 3 feet of water, and is constructed for Light loads of Cotton. With these inducements, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of their patrons; and may add, that Goods by these Low Water routes, low as by any other. Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of Commission.

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surveying Partner of Hall & Johnson, has been appointed Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the place of Hall & Johnson, as in their Circulars.

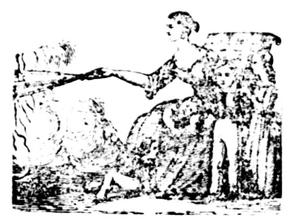
The Subscriber gives notice, that all business matters, as per annexed Circular, will have the strictest attention; and he pledges himself to use all possible exertion to promote the interest of all such as may entrust their business to his care. All letters addressed to Hall & Johnson, or to myself, will meet with proper attention.

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't.
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the State Bank, recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Gentlemen's clothing in the latest Fashions, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. He intends to be regulated by a strict attention to the punctual receipt of the latest styles adopted by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 34tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of relieving the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

June 26, 1846. 95tf

Bleak Warrants for sale here.

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.

E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,

BY LEE & JUDSON,

56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated exclusively to the exhibition and sale of **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find with scarcely an exception every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

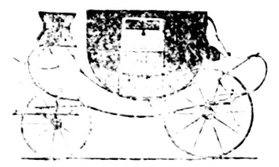
CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, at his own manufactory, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McRethan

HAVE lately made a considerable improvement in the character of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare favorably with any in the United States.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Job work in the above line on most reasonable terms.

We would ask a share of Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Shop on the East side of the Public Square, opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he flatters himself he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 18, 1846. 19-6mp

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the subscriber.

FREDK B. GAVSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

George Kiley.

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, a splendid article, gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State. Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and return as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

25 *CENT BIBLES.*

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. (Casks large and in prime order.)

B. ROSE & SON.
Aug. 19, 1846. 23-tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC.
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES, ON hand and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846 29tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

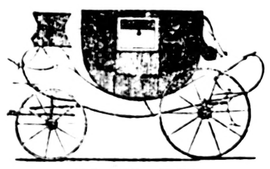
And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running the 3 Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDELL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1tf



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best mater'ls the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

40 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

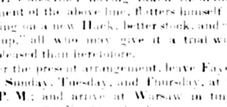
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having long some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

E. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.



THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting up a new Hack, better stock, and "starting up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Rogers's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscribers is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 29, 1846. 13-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature consideration, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrants the conclusion, that the advantages in Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended more diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no gift or amount of the premium to be paid in cash from the company will require to meet its ongoing payments with prompt trade and facility.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof since have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent, payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated, that a system of operation of which is so liberal and equitable, as well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its indirect security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed it deserves, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who assure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 02	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 71
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	1 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Red, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin De Lain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin De Lain, in the piece; Ombre, Cannelion, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Mule-ank Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; all of which are making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Boggess Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1—1841

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 29tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 29tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crossett SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from the old, containing a proper description of the property to be insured, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained in the use of nearly 4,000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full running and rental operation in Cumberland County. When properly constructed, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and an quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen of standing and character, and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and in no way easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Gutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when the tail is head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $80.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that the Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barkshalie.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reed, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of effecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare very large bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the participating scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Years.	Bonus added in cash.	Bonus added in reversion.	Total Sum Assured.
			1847	$10	$55	$165
			1852	50	275	825
60	$300	$27	1857	90	495	1485
			1862	130	715	2145
			1867	170	935	2805

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, table of rates, and report of last annual meeting, held on the 1st of May, 1846, see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HAR